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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [30]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous or signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PUNGS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Edition.

P.O. Box, 38, Telephone No. 13

BIRTH.

On October 20th, at Bella Vista, University Road, Bootle, Liverpool, Mrs. J. A. TARRANT, of a daughter. [219]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1906.

The definition of a doctor as "one who uses remedies about which he knows a little to cure diseases of which he knows less in bodies of which he knows nothing" is not our own; it is merely recalled by the telegram published to-day referring to a fatal medical experiment in the Philippines. For a long time REUTER has sent us nothing more interesting, and we have no doubt that throughout the Far East, if not throughout the world, the incident will be made the subject of all sorts of comment. There will be those who will speak or write bitterly of medical science; there will be many sentimental accusations of inhumanity; and there will be, we suppose, some who will take the will for the deed, and adopt the medical and official view of it. The first will say something sarcastic, like "Science discovers a new serum, and long before there is time to judge of its ultimate action, the doctors ask impatiently why the stupid, sceptical people should not be forced to use it in the name of the common weal." The anti-vivisectionists and their kind will protest in horror that, not content with maiming dogs and rabbits, the high priests of science have begun to deliberately sacrifice human prisoners. The others will have to again resort to the Jesuitical justification that the end justifies the means. The three-cornered discussion will be none the less acrimonious because each point of view happens to have its

own modicum of truth. Weighing the various arguments as we anticipate them, we are inclined to support the official view of the incident as it is reported in the telegram. As touching the faith we have in the future of inoculation, we would be glad to hear evidence how and why the cholera virus was allowed to become contaminated by bubonic plague; and to have expert opinions as to the liability of various serious preparations to catch and retain virulence of any sort. It might be reassuring to the public if the real amount of such risk were authoritatively indicated. Owing to our very lengthy law reports, and the arrival of new mail matter, we have not space to follow, as we had intended, the three lines of argument suggested by the incident of the telegram, which readers will themselves pursue, according to their inclinations. There are the pseudo-Contempts, who will denounce the doctors for meddling with Nature's plan of destroying the unfit; the sentimentalists, who will require a lot of persuasion before they will admit that it is as sensible to use criminals in this way as it is to convert refuse and rubbish into useful products; and the common or garden cynics, who will ostentatiously yearn for an antitoxin calculated to cure what they may call the deadly disease *Zelus-nedivus*. On the question of fact, merely, it seems a pity that the neighbouring therapeutic were not content with a preliminary test on one prisoner only, to avoid such possible mistakes. It would have been time, after this making sure, to undertake the wider field of observation that we admit is necessary in such research. But we have no desire to throw the first stone at these soldiers of science: their mistake is, after all, less heinous than the mistake of a politician who precipitates a war; and the war they would wage, against disease, is an essentially moral war.

A military Court Martial sits to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

The French Mail of the 30th October was delivered in London on the 28th inst.

Private G. Johnson, of the 2nd West Kents, has been court-martialled and imprisoned for trying to commit suicide.

A wreath was sent to Mr. Thomas Arnold's funeral by the scholars of Avonleyfe school, of which Miss Arnold is one of the principals.

The great storm on the Riviera, the subject of one of our recent telegrams, did much damage. Fishing villages were destroyed by a "tidal wave," and much shipping lost. The storm lasted all night. Mr. James Gordon Bennett's steam yacht foundered off Cannes.

As Mr. G. Idring has failed to receive an apology from the regiment in which the Indian soldiers who are alleged to have assaulted him are units, he has taken out summonses against the men, and the case, which was adjourned yesterday, will come on for hearing to-day.

By majorities ranging from fourteen to seventy-seven Cambridge University voters on Oct. 25th decided in favour of the reform of the mathematical tripos. The changes adopted included the abolition of the order of merit, and, consequently, the extinction of the position of senior wrangler, except in the unlikely event of the Senate refusing to sanction the new regulations. The long line of senior wranglers stretches back as far as 1747.

In accordance with his promise, made in 1904, on condition that good order was observed in the Philippines for two years, President Roosevelt will, on March 27th next, direct the Philippine Commission to hold a general election of delegates to the first Philippine Assembly. This body will take over all the legislative powers hitherto exercised by the Philippine Commission in that part of the archipelago which is not inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes.

An exchange of Notes has taken place between the Russian and British Ministers in Peking providing for the reciprocal protection of the respective national trade marks by their Consular Courts in China, the Russian law being enforced against Russian subjects infringing British trade marks duly registered in Russia and vice versa. Similar engagements had previously been made between England and America, Holland, France, Germany, and Italy, but none has yet been made with Japan, with whom such a joint arrangement is even more essential.

A new petroleum concern has been formed at Bremen, styled the European Petroleum Union, with a capital of £20,000,000. The new concern includes the Naphtha Product Company, Nobel Brothers of St. Petersburg, and all other petroleum companies belonging to Messrs. Rothschild Bros. of Paris, as also the Deutsche Bank at Berlin, with its petroleum companies. The object of the union is to form a central selling company for the whole of Europe, in order to fight the Standard Oil Company. It is said that the ultimate end in view is a union with the American interests, but some time must elapse before such a monopoly of the petroleum products of the world can be possible.

Among the passengers landed at Liverpool from the Canadian steamer *Empress of Britain* was a party of Chinese ladies and gentlemen, who attracted notice by their picturesque Chinese costumes. Inquiries showed that the party, headed by his Excellency Tao-tai W. Yue Lin, came from Peking on a mission to inquire into English commercial methods at the various large centres of industry and trade. The party proceeded direct from Liverpool by the boat express train to London.

Dr. Sven Hedin, who by orders of the home Government was denied access to Tibet from the side of India, is making good his entry into Western Tibet from Chinese Turkestan. On September 18th, he was in the neighbourhood of Yeshil Kul, a well-known lake in the White Desert, having experienced no serious hardships. He intended to continue his march eastwards. It is presumed that no opposition was offered, as Mr. Calvert, who recently returned from Garkot, had heard nothing from the local Tibetan officials respecting him.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who is indefatigable in his efforts on behalf of universal penny postage, has published as a "Red Book" correspondence on the subject. "It is now generally admitted," he writes, "that we must go step by step in carrying the great reform. The correspondence shows that the people of the United States, the people of France, and the people of Germany are each and all anxious to meet the United Kingdom in establishing penny postage to and from their respective countries."

Quite apart from all question of the good faith in which the change in the disposition of the Fleet may or may not be carried out, a serious complaint is made from Portsmouth. A Standard correspondent says that in the opinion of Naval officers, there are a good many more ships in need of dockyard repairs than are at present in hand, the fact being that funds for the purpose have been stinted. It is part of the nucleus crew system that naval mechanics on board, supposed to do the necessary repairs, at sea as far as possible, are too few in number for the duty; yet the dockyard personnel has also been cut down. The need for repairs, moreover, is likely to be greater under the new system of an enlarged Reserve than it has been, for ships in reserve, however well looked after, develop faults which can only be discovered at sea. This is one of the practical aspects of the hand-to-mouth policy which Lord Tweedmouth disclosed at Sheffield with such an air of satisfaction. It means that the Home Fleet can never be regarded as available for immediate employment.

Baron Komura, the Japanese Ambassador, opened a highly successful chrysanthemum show at the People's Palace, Mile-end, E., under the auspices of the People's Palace and East London Horticultural Society, the patroness of which is the Queen. There was a large attendance. Among those who lent flowers or fruit were the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Portland, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Sir Samuel Bolton, Mr. F. A. Bavan, and Mr. N. L. Cohen. Sir Ernest Flower, in opening the proceedings, said that they welcomed Baron Komura, and recognized in him the representative of that people who first cultivated the chrysanthemum, and of that great Power with whom we were in alliance, and who were foremost in promoting all that made for the progress of mankind. The Japanese Ambassador, in formally opening the exhibition, expressed the pleasure he felt at coming to East London, and receiving such a cordial welcome—a welcome that Englishmen always gave to his countrymen. The love of flowers was characteristic of both nations, and the blooms he saw before him testified to the care and attention bestowed on their cultivation. Baron Komura then inspected the exhibition, the proceeds of which are to be given to the London Hospital.

The quarterly report of the Mercantile Marine Service Association refers to the circular issued by the Board of Trade instructing superintendents to admit seamen's union delegates of "friends" to the shipping offices in disputes between masters and seamen, and says that it has aroused a deep feeling of protest among shipmasters generally. The report states that Mr. Lloyd-George has put down a new amendment to the Merchant Shipping Bill in the House of Commons whereby the Board of Trade are to have full powers over the marine superintendents. The report intimates that there are signs that shipowners are beginning to show a deeper interest in the question of the supply of capable officers for the mercantile marine. Low wages, insecurity of position, long absence from families and friends, no system of leave in home ports, restricted accommodation, and lengthy hours of duty are some of the principal reasons why British boys of respectable parentage find no attraction in the sea as a profession, and officers in the service leave at the first opportunity of obtaining even a subordinate position on shore. Shipowners are realizing that it is necessary to do something, and the prospects for officers are considerably brighter, and the thanks of the association are due to those shipowners who are leading the way to much needed improvements. Mention is made of the fact that further correspondence has taken place on the question of Royal Naval Reserve commissions with the Admiralty, who are being urged to reopen the lists and extend the number of commissions to eligible officers of the mercantile marine. Other points touched upon are shipmasters and indemnity clubs, the new British load line, and benevolent work. In connection with the Employment Bureau the report states that during the past quarter the demand exceeded the supply by more than two to one.

The latest number of the *Graphic* received will be more than usually interesting to Hongkong residents on account of the page devoted to the typhoon. The fury of the gale and the immense wreckage portrayed in a fine picture taken during the height of the hurricane at the Navalyard Extension, while others show the wrecks of H.M.S. *Phaenix*, the French torpedo boat *Francisque* and the s.s. *Petrarch*. It is interesting to note that the total damage is put at £20,000,000. Among other illustrations are the latest portraits of Her Majesty and Princess Victoria of Wales, a drawing of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by Seymour Lucas, R.A., and a number of sketches and snapshots taken on the reassembling of Parliament.

Mr. Lonsdale, M.P., having asked the Foreign Secretary whether he was aware that dissatisfaction still exists amongst British merchants and others interested in commerce in the Far East at the present position of Sir Robert Hart in relation to the administration of the Chinese Customs, and whether efforts are still being made to ensure that the authority and control of the Inspector-General shall be fully maintained, Sir E. Grey said:—I am aware of the dissatisfaction and anxiety which has been caused by the new despatch. So long, however, as it remains a simple transfer of control already and always existing it does not affect the administration of the Customs by Sir R. Hart, and unless there is interference which prevents the Customs from being administered on the lines hitherto followed, no steps by His Majesty's Government would be justifiable or are required.

The determination of the Colonies to resist the intention of the Government to sacrifice local contracts in favour of obtaining all goods possible through the Crown Agents is, according to Reuter's agent at Georgetown, British Guiana, more pronounced than ever. The *Argosy* has interviewed most of the members of the Combined Court on the subject, and their opinion is unanimously, and in some cases vehemently, opposed to it. The colony has had experience in former years of the delay and confusion that arise from traffic through Whitehall-gardens, and has no desire to repeat the experiment. Moreover, as a constitutional principle, it is pointed out that British Guiana is not a Crown colony, but has independent control of her own finances. That strenuous opposition extending to a refusal by the Combined Court to vote supplies will follow any attempt to coerce the colony in this matter is assured; and the question is being made a crucial one for the coming elections. Government officials view the prospect of dealing with the Crown Agents with no less dismay than do the merchants of Water street, who will no longer be called upon to tender for Government work. The people are unanimous; not a single dissenting voice is heard; and the proposal of the Colonial Office will be fought tooth and nail.

SUCCESSFUL SALVAGE.

Yesterday morning the French torpedo boat *Foudre*, having been raised, was taken by the *Protector* and a junk to a temporary resting place in Hungnam Bay pending her reception in the Kowloon Dock, where she will be examined by experts with a view to ascertaining whether she will be a worth repairing or not.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.

The meeting of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company (Limited) was held on Oct. 29th. Mr. W. F. Turner, who presided, said the chief feature of the year was that whilst, from circumstances which could not be controlled at the time, there had been a slight pause in the development of the company's business, it had not been such as to materially affect the result, which enabled them, after making ample reserves, to maintain the dividend of 10 per cent. The situation throughout the year was that they had been unable to keep pace with the demand, and that consequently they had been working practically without any margin in the way of stock. It was the best proof of the progress that had been made in the development of the business, and the best augury for the future, that notwithstanding that their output during the past year was considerably larger than it was a few years ago, it was practically sold out at the end of the year.

The total profit for the year was £144,447, out of which £10,000 was applied to redemption of debentures and £30,000 carried to reserve for depreciation account. There remained £104,447, which was divided into 100 shares, each of £1,044.47, with an available total of £104,447. An interim dividend of 1s. per share had been paid, and they proposed to pay a balance dividend on of 1s. per share, making 10 per cent for the year.

There was now a much larger demand for the company's coal, and the works which they had undertaken, and which were now nearing completion, would not only place them in a position to meet the demand but should also enable them to diminish to some extent the cost of production. They were justified in looking forward to a steady expansion in the profits, and consequently, in due time, to an increase in the dividends.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has risen rapidly over N. China, and fallen moderately at Hongkong. The depression lying over N. China yesterday, has moved into the North part of the Sea of Japan, and pressure is again high over China to the North of the Yangtze. The monsoon will freshen on the China coast, and continue to blow strongly over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; sea, N.E. winds, strong.
Formosa Channel strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lianhook	N.E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 3.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE CONGO.

LONDON, November 27th.

Mr. Lonsdale asked in the House whether the Congolese had evacuated N'zabou Ghazal, in accordance with the Anglo-Belgian Convention. Mr. Runciman replied that now the season had become suitable, he trusted no further delay would occur.

THE MUTINY AT SEVASTOPOL.

LONDON, November 27th.

Two hundred and twenty-eight participants in the last mutiny at Sevastopol have received sentences varying from terms in disciplinary battalions to penal servitude for life. Two were shot, and one civilian hanged.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, November 27th.

Mr. Chamberlain's health shows a marked improvement, and he hopes to return to political life after a visit abroad.

AERONAUTICS.

LONDON, November 27th.

The French steerable balloon *Patric* covered 94 kilometres in 6½ hours, returning to the starting point.

MEDICAL "SCIENCE."

LONDON, November 27th.

Ten, out of 21 native prisoners in the Philippines, who were experimentally inoculated with cholera virus, died. The operators explain that the virus was contaminated by bubonic plague. The Governor General has exonerated the scientists, and the Government will care for the families of the dead.

READING FOR THE BLIND.

LONDON, November 27th.

The *Daily Mail* will publish, on the 1st December, a weekly penny edition for the blind, printed in Braille characters.

PAHANG CORPORATION (LIMITED).

An extraordinary general meeting was held on October 23rd at Winchester-house. Mr. J. E. Champney, who presided, said that the meeting was the outcome of proceedings which had been going on for about a year. It was stated at the meeting last December that the board would consult with the largest shareholders on the subject of raising further capital, and the outcome of that conference was the circular which was issued to the shareholders. The scheme had been to form an entirely new company to acquire the property and assets both of this company and of the Pahang-Kabang Company. The result had been the incorporation of the Pahang Consolidated Company, which had made a public issue of ordinary shares, and had duly adopted the agreement to acquire the properties of the two companies. The ordinary shares in the Consolidated Company had been fully subscribed. The assets of the Colonial Secretary had been duly obtained for the transfer of the leases to the new company. The latter company would, under the agreement, issue to this company or their nominees 45,500 preference shares of £1 each, fully paid up, which would be (less the expenses of the liquidation) distributable among the preference shareholders, share for share. The sale having been completed, there was nothing to prevent the distribution of these shares, and it was, therefore, proposed that the company should go into liquidation. He moved a resolution to this effect and for appointing Mr. Arthur Giffard (the secretary) as liquidator. Mr. J. A. Bell seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. A meeting of the Pahang-Kabang (Limited) was afterwards held, and Mr. Henry Frisby, who presided, moved a similar resolution. He explained that the number of preference shares which the Pahang Consolidated Company were to hand over to this company was 9,000 of £1 each, fully paid up. Mr. B. Tatham seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

HINDU CULTIVATORS AND THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

The Namudras of Eastern Bengal and Assam, who constitute the largest community of Hindu cultivators in the new province, have presented a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor complaining of the pressure to which they are subjected by the agitators against partition. They state that when the movement for boycotting European goods was initiated they regarded it with indifference; but from the lectures of higher class Hindus in the villages they have since learned that the movement is a selfish one. Hitherto the petitioners have bought foreign-made and home-made goods, according to the supply in the local markets. "We have come to learn," adds the petition, "to use foreign articles in imitation of the higher classes. Since they are unwilling to use and bring European goods to the local markets, and transactions of Indians with Europeans have altogether closed, we shall be obliged to buy and use Swadeshi articles, but are sorry to say that our country brethren compel us simultaneously both in boycotting foreign and using Swadeshi articles." They pray that under such circumstances Government may not think them in sympathy with the Swadeshi movement, or with proceedings of any other kind that are contrary to the interests of the State, and they pray Government to keep a kind and favourable watch over helpless and poor cultivators like themselves. Both the sentiments and the phrasing of the petition attest its spontaneous and genuine character. In reply the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his pleasure at the sentiment of loyalty expressed by the Namudras. The local officers of Government have been informed of the contents of the petition, and have been instructed to take what action may be necessary to prevent the cultivators being interfered with in buying and selling what they prefer to buy or sell, whether of foreign or country origin.

THE BANK NOTE TRICK.

Wonderful is the simplicity of the Chinese bookworm who called at the Central Police Station on Wednesday to report how she had been robbed of her belongings. Leaving Aberdeen on the morning of that day attired in her best, adorned with what jewellery she possessed, and with \$10 in her purse, she came to Hongkong to do some shopping. In Des Vaux Road West two alleged confidence men accosted her, and asked the way to the clock tower. Wong Pui said she was going in that direction, and, if they accompanied her, she would direct them. Being well-groomed, and of oily tongue, the confidence men evidently wormed themselves into the good graces of their guide, for, when they arrived at their destination, the parting was as that of old friends. The woman had not gone far on her way, however, when she was overtaken by one of the men who said:—"I have just picked up a small bundle containing ten \$100 notes, and should be much obliged if you would change it into silver for me." She consented, the bundle was handed over, and the woman had got but a small way on her errand when she was called back. Then the men, with many apologies for their want of confidence, explained that they were strangers in a strange land. She was taking their all-in-all; and, although they felt that they could trust her, they thought it advisable that she should leave something valuable behind as security. Stripping off her bangles, rings and other jewellery valued at \$77, she handed them over together with her \$10 bill, and once more started for a money changer's. On the way, tickled by curiosity, she thought she would have a look at the bundle of notes, and on opening it, found to her consternation that the package contained nothing but paper. Hurriedly she returned to the spot where the men said they would wait, and of course they were not there. Then she went to the Central Police Station and told her story, after leaving which Inspector Ritchie sent a Chinese detective with her to the s.s. *Houm* to see if she could find either of the men. She pointed out one, who, she said, had tricked her, and subsequently, it is stated, he pointed out his comrades. Both were arrested, but one of the stolen jewellery was recovered. They were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the Police Court yesterday, and the case was remanded until to-morrow.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 28th.

A CAREFUL RESIDENT.

I hear that Mr. P. G. Jones, of the British Consular service here, is transferred to Peking and that he is leaving for the North in a few days. Mr. Jones will be missed by his many friends here, while the A.D.C. loses one of its prominent members.

PATETIC HOJICING.

Shameon is quite up to date now. We have a dentist in the person of Dr. Ishiware who has just established himself here. He holds diplomas both from the Japanese and American universities. Now we need not go to Hongkong to have our teeth attended to.

THE FIRE SEASON.

This is the fire season and hardly a day passes without a fire here and there. The night before last ten houses were burnt down in Chan Mok street. During this fire a second one started in the immediate neighbourhood. Rumour says that it was done purposely by one tenant who had a spite against his neighbour and wanted to burn him out.

NEW VICEROY BEGINS WELL.

The new Viceroy H.E. Chou-Fu has started his reign with a very humane act by releasing the unfortunate members of Chow Ting Sang's family who were locked up by Viceroy Shun. All the women and children have been set at liberty by H.E.'s orders and are now back in their homes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEPER MISSION, CANTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

The Manse, 5 Kennedy Road,

November 28th, 1906.

Sir,—Will you permit me to say, through your columns, that the supply of rice and clothing to 650 poor lepers in Canton will commence on Monday next? I believe that you have kindly consented to receive and forward to the Rev. G. H. McNeur any contributions of money. I shall be glad to do the same as regards old clothing.—Yours truly,

CHARLES H. HICKLING.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Among those who have booked passages to Hongkong, and who are expected to be now on the way, we notice the following. The dates refer to leaving London.

Per *China*, (November 9th) connecting with *Aradria* at Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Brown and child, Mrs. Blakeslee, Miss A. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bell, Miss Willoghby, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Parkhurst, Miss Stixrud.

Per *Borneo*, (November 10th) Miss T. F. Codrington, Mr. and Mrs. J. Possonby, Miss A. M. Henderson, Mr. C. D. Thompson. Per *Mangolia*, Dec. 7th, (per *Aradria* from Colombo) Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Lloyd, Mr. Thiel.

Per *Nyansa*, (Dec. 8th) Mr. G. S. Mathews. Per *Salasia*, Mr. and Mrs. F. Snowden. Per *Elial Friedrich*, Mr. and Mrs. I. Martin and Mr. G. A. Dann.

Per *Wakana Maru*, (Nov. 3rd) Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. and Miss Stobart, Mr. Minihine, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Auld and child, Mr. W. A. Hanibal, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. E. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, November 29th.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT.)

CHUNG SHUN KOO'S BANKRUPTCY.

His Lordship gave judgment in the series of motions concerning the bankruptcy of Chung Shun Koo as follows:—

The unfortunate debtor in this case has been the victim of a perfect comedy of errors. Up to the time of judgment in the action brought by Mr. Ho Tung against him, the errors were of his own making. Since then they have been made by his opponents and, having already seen the man in the witness box, I am not at all surprised that the Trustee should have found him so upset as to be unable to give any coherent account of himself or his affairs. This judgment will dispose of some of these errors; but there is one final set of errors said to have been committed by the debtor and those who allege themselves to be his creditors which will have to be unravelled hereafter. Further, and as it were to complete the chain of error, I have the misfortune to take a view of the law applicable to the debtor's motion to discharge the order I made *ex parte*, which neither Counsel engaged in the case felt themselves able to support. Having given the matter very careful consideration I have come to the conclusion, for reasons which I will presently state, that a judgment creditor is not a secured creditor except in some special cases. I must work out the consequences of my view myself, and give judgment accordingly. But as it is perfectly possible that either party may feel aggrieved by this view, and may wish to appeal, I think it advisable to decide the points involved as they were argued. First, then, I will assume that a judgment creditor who has obtained a prohibitory order is a secured creditor. Mr. Ho Tung having on 25th June, 1906, obtained a judgment, and on 29th June, 1906, obtained a prohibitory order, when he came to prove his claim in the debtor's bankruptcy, swore on the usual unsecured creditor's form that he held no security, the fact that he was a secured creditor to the extent of the value of the property attached having gone out of his mind. It also escaped the recollection of his solicitor. From this mistake he sought to be relieved, on the ground of inadvertence. This application was made to me *ex parte* and the Trustee consenting, I made the order, which the debtor now seeks to set aside. The inadvertence of the solicitor being sworn to, I am willing to accept it so far as he is concerned; though the debtor is justified in reserving the right to ask for further evidence of the inadvertence of Mr. Ho Tung himself should it become necessary. But in the view that I take of the consequences of the mistake, it is unnecessary to go into this question; for he is not entitled to relief if his proof as an unsecured creditor has been prejudicial to the debtor, though I am bound to say I do not find the law applicable to the particular circumstances of this case very clear in the cases cited. In *exp. Clarke re Burr* (47 L. T. 232) the Judge undoubtedly lays down this principle: that a creditor who has voted and omitted to value his security ought always to be allowed to withdraw his proof, and to be relieved from being deemed to have surrendered his security unless he has elected really to abandon his security; that is, unless he has omitted to do that which he did omit deliberately, and on purpose. If it has been done accidentally, he ought, on such terms as the Court may think fit to impose, to be relieved from the loss of his security. In that case it is true the creditor had voted, but his vote seems to have had no influence on the result of the meeting one way or another, and this being so, the principle is easy to be understood. This case seems to lay stress on the necessity of the creditor having acted deliberately. But in *re Safety Explosives Co.* (1904 Ch. at p. 235) the same learned Judge, then L. J. Vaughan Williams, said that it was not disputed that an amendment of a proof ought not to be allowed if the position of the parties has been altered since it was put upon the file; and the same principle is alluded to in the judgment of North J. in *re Lester exp. Huddersfield Bank*. There also the creditor had voted; and the learned Judge said "No doubt . . . he might by his vote have succeeded in so altering the position of the Company that it would be unfair to say that he should be released from giving up what he has given up in consideration of securing the advantage which he had got by his vote . . . I do not find the vote really came to anything. The vote he gave did not alter the position of things so as to entitle the creditors to hold him to the vote for that reason." So it is clear that even if there has been inadvertence, if the effect of the vote has been to alter the debtor's position, the creditor will be held to it, with the result that he will be held to have abandoned his security, but I am disposed to add "unless things can be put straight." Now let us see what happened in this case. If Mr. Ho Tung had voted at the creditor's meeting for his debt, less his estimated value of his security, the special resolution would have been passed. The figures are inclusive on this point. As to this there is a point in the procedure which was adopted by the Official Receiver, which I think needs improvement. His note on the minutes of the meeting—

—"Resolved as follows: Mr. S. Disney, proxy for Mr. Ho Tung dissenting, that the debtor's proposal for a composition credit not forth above be accepted." This looks, and both Counsel for Ho Tung and I, at first thought this meant that the resolution having been adopted, the condition of a 18 (1) had been fulfilled, and that this was a "special resolution." But it was not. In order to be a "special resolution," it must be voted by three-fourths in number and value of those present and entitled to vote. This condition was not satisfied, some of the claims having been disallowed for the purpose of voting, because the creditors were not present either in person or by proxy. But it would have been satisfied if Mr. Ho Tung had not voted for the full amount of his debt. He has, therefore, by his vote prevented the special resolution from being passed. With regard to the Official Receiver's procedure I think it would be better that the fact should be noted whether or not the requirement of s. 18 (1) has been complied with. But it was said that even if it had been passed the scheme was not such as what follows:—The Trustee who was appointed on 13th Sept., 1906, immediately after the papers were handed over to him, proceeded as if the requirements of s. 18 (2) had not been complied with—that is that the resolution required the support of three-quarters of the creditors "who have proved"; this is expressly referred to in Mr. Lowe's affidavit of 1st November. He says "the reason why the scheme of arrangement mentioned in paragraph 4 of the debtor's affidavit (i.e. the scheme put to the creditor's meeting of 3rd August) was not proceeded with was because the scheme was not voted by a majority in number representing three-quarters in value of the creditors who had proved." The figures do bear out this statement, and from this point of view Mr. Ho Tung's vote did not affect the proceedings. But it is a wrong point of view altogether as I have already shown. Mr. Lowe then proceeds to explain why he could not accept the scheme which the debtor had brought forward, giving a variety of reasons, many of which are certainly substantial reasons. But this scheme was proposed because the first scheme had been defeated by Mr. Ho Tung's vote. I cannot assume that the first scheme would have been objected to on the same grounds. I cannot open express decided opinion on it, but in reading the objections formulated by Mr. Lowe, the following observations occur to me.—He says that the deposit in the Bank proposed was not guaranteed. Chung Chim-kwai referred to in the scheme is, I understand, the same person as Chung Cheung-kwai who offered to pay the money in the first scheme. But the criticism does not necessarily apply to the proposal in the first scheme, because under that the 20 per cent. was to be paid by Chung Cheung-kwai, the debtor's brother, in the month of August. Mr. Lowe may have had objections to this, but I do not find any statement of them. The objections which are personal to the debtor, may perhaps have been advanced against the first scheme, but the "bribery," (i.e. the pointing out to the Trustee that it was his personal interest to accept the scheme—and which, I repeat hardly say, was most reprehensible) occurred with regard to the acceptance of the new scheme, and might not have occurred at all if the old scheme had been adopted, or at least considered. And with regard to the allegations that the debtor did not disclose all his property, and that the Trustee had the greatest difficulty in obtaining any information from him about his affairs, what I said during the argument about the debtor's state of mind must not be understood to mean that I intend to palliate his conduct, but that the time has not arrived for me to deal with it. I adopt the words of the Trustee himself, "The debtor was upset he could not exactly quite say"; that was his unhappy position all the way through, from the time of Mr. Ho Tung's action in this Court to his public examination; and the worry of his mind was undoubtedly increased by the first scheme not going through. As to the debts of the other creditors, not being valid debts, that undoubtedly would have been raised to the first scheme, but that is the subject of a special motion before me, and would have been dealt with then, as it will be dealt with now. The gist of the objections was undoubtedly the fact that the leasehold properties which were relied on to produce some, or the greater part, of the 20 per cent. formed the security which Mr. Ho Tung held in virtue of his prohibitory order. But this is blowing hot and cold. Mr. Ho Tung has by his vote as an unsecured creditor prevented a scheme from going to its second stage in which this fund would have been available and he objects to the second scheme because he is a secured creditor, which would prevent the fund being available. An analysis of the objections raised by the Trustee to the new scheme shows conclusively that the position of the debtor was materially altered for the worse by the vote by inadvertence of Mr. Ho Tung as an unsecured creditor at the first meeting; and it is therefore impossible to let him amend his proof, unless an order could be made which would restore the *status quo ante*. But all this is obviously dependent on whether the Trustee can succeed in knocking out the proof of some of the creditors who proved. If he does, then the figures on which the previous argument proceeds will be entirely altered, and the question of the conclusion of the proof would probably require further consideration. So much for this part of the case, regarded from the point of view of Mr. Ho Tung being a secured creditor. I now proceed to state my reasons for considering him not to be a secured creditor. Sections 30 to 32 of the Ordinance deal with "proof of debts," s. 30 treating of the rights and duties of secured creditors. Two other subjects are dealt with "appropriation of assets," by sections 33 to 35, and "property available for payment of debts," by sections 36 and 37. Afterwards we come to a composition group of sections, 38 to 42, which are headed "effect of bankruptcy on antecedent transactions," of which s. 38 treats of the "restriction of rights of execution creditor" which follow s. 45 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883. This section lays down the important principle that a judgment creditor shall not be entitled to retain the

benefit of an execution unless he has completed it before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the bankruptcy petition; that is, he shall be entitled to retain it if he has completed it without notice of the petition. Then in the second subsection the meaning of "completing an execution" is given, which naturally varies according to the kind of execution resorted to. Now, on the face of this section there is nothing which links it on in any way with section 39, which deals with secured creditors; there is no word in either which refers to the other or from which a reference to the other could be inferred. They deal with a different order of ideas: the first with creditors who hold unrealised securities; the second with creditors who have already enforced their claims to the full by process of law—its marginal note might well be *Realised securities*. The whole idea, however, centres round the fact that possession of the debtor's property has been obtained. Now I come to the different forms of execution—the different ways in which possession may be obtained. In some cases, owing to the nature of the property, possession cannot be obtained absolutely, but only figuratively. In the case of lands, it is by the attachment by prohibitory order with due registration in the Land Office. This is no less a form of execution than seizure and sale of movables; but owing to the fact that the sale of lands is not so expeditious as the sale of goods and chattels, the execution is deemed to be completed by the attachment, which is the equivalent of seizure. There can be no difference in the application of the principle of the section to different kinds of property, which is required in order that a judgment creditor should retain what he has got is something to show that he has got it; something which has cost the claim of the debtor, if not to his possession as owner, at least to his exercising his rights as owner. He is prohibited from dealing with it as owner, because in the view of the law execution upon it is deemed to be completed; he has in fact been dispossessed. But it is said all this goes to show that in respect of lands against the owner of which a prohibitory order has been granted the judgment creditor is a secured creditor, because this creates a charge on the land, and therefore "secured creditor." This definition is "a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor or any part thereof as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor." No part of this definition fits on to the position of the judgment creditor dealt with in section 38. How can a person who has completed execution against a debtor be said to hold a security for a debt? Nor can the attachment by prohibitory order be said to be a charge on the land. A charge on land as a legal term means a burden imposed on land belonging to and in the possession of the owner which does not prevent him dealing with it, but which limits his power of dealing with it otherwise than as subject to the charge. But the completed execution is something much more than this; the seizure, or what is the same thing the attachment, has dispossessed him—the most effective token of his dispossession is the order prohibiting him from alienating it, and all other persons from receiving it. The Land Officer, whose learning is all the lore of his office I must here acknowledge, has drawn my attention to another aspect of the question. It was expressly provided by the statute—1 and 2 Vict. c. 110, s. 13, that a judgment should operate as a charge on real estate; and the intention that the judgment creditor should have a preference in bankruptcy in virtue of such charge if entered up one year before the bankruptcy is expressed in the proviso to the section. That Act is in force in the Colony, as it was passed prior to 1845; but its effect is modified by the Land Registration Ordinance 1843, which requires it to be registered in the Land Office. In England that Act has been modified, and it is provided by 27 and 28 Vict. c. 112, s. 1, that judgments are not to affect any land until it has actually been delivered in execution, which it has been held did away with the charge, and assimilated the law affecting land to that affecting personally in respect of judgments. That Act is not in force in the Colony. The effect of this is that the judgment creditor has a charge on land if he has registered his judgment in the Land Office a year prior to the bankruptcy, but not otherwise; and if he never had a charge execution could not give to him, for the very good reason that it gave him more than a charge—the possession of the land. I am therefore of opinion that Mr. Ho Tung was a judgment creditor entitled to retain what he had obtained, namely, the realization of his attachment on the debtor's lands, and that he was not to be treated as a secured creditor. His proof was defective because it was far too much, but neither the express provision which requires him to value his security, nor the penalty for voting for the whole of his debt, that he would be held to have abandoned his security, applies to him. I think I may fairly assume that Mr. Ho Tung would have valued his execution at \$19,500, the value he has put upon his so-called security; and therefore the order which must be made is that his proof be reduced by that amount, but without any forfeiture of the rights which he has acquired under his completed execution. This will restore the resolution passed at the first meeting of creditors, and as it is now a special resolution as required by law, the second meeting required by s. 18 (2) and 3 must be called. The question of costs I must deal with later. The question however must be in abeyance until I have considered the motion of the trustee calling on some of the creditors for further proof to substantiate their claims. I proceed now to consider the trustee's motion calling for further proof of the claims from certain creditors. Sir H. Berkeley insisted, and

indeed persisted, that his motion was entitled to priority. But I am quite clear that although logic would seem to be on his side, there was no reason for departing from the usual practice of taking motions in priority according to their respective notices. And it was the more necessary in this case, because the Official Receiver had admitted the proofs, and therefore the creditors were entitled to be heard on their motion as if they were bona fide creditors. The course I pursued moreover had the advantage of revealing certain misapprehensions in the bankruptcy practice—quite apart from the essential difference between the 1st and 2nd sub-sections of section 18, which I have already dealt with—which I have now to attempt to set right. These creditors were assumed all the way through to be recalcitrant, because they declined to comply with the trustee's request to substantiate their claims, replying that they had already been accepted by the Official Receiver; and no little incentive was devoted to them, for assuming a position which, after very carefully considering all the arguments, I have come to the conclusion was a strictly legal one to assume. The practice of appointing a trustee, is I understand of rare occurrence, and the application of section 30 (2) to him does not seem to have as yet been considered by the Court. The words are—"subject to the power of the Court to extend the time," the Official Receiver or Trustee, shall, within 14 days after receiving a proof, either admit it, or reject wholly or in part, or require further evidence in support of it, and shall notify the decision to the creditors at the next general meeting." I may deal at once with the argument that these provisions are "directory," and are therefore not to be construed too strictly. I agree; but I understand the meaning of this to be that they are directions to an officer of the Court and that the consequences of slips on his part will not be pressed too hardly against him, or rather against the persons whose rights are vested in him, if it is possible for the Court to set them right, the reason being that it is not advisable that people who are directly and pecuniarily interested in the Trustee's conduct of the proceedings should be prejudiced by errors which he may commit. The Trustee has simply failed in his duty, that is all" (see Day J. in *re Sissling*, 53 L. J. 867). But this does not mean that therefore the express provisions of the statute are to be ignored, and the officer may act in complete disregard of them. The key to the position is the meaning of the words "receiving a proof." After the trustee had been appointed the Official Receiver handed over to him all the papers including the proofs which he had himself received and it was treated as if the date of the trustee's receiving the proofs from the Official Receiver was the date from which the 14 days were to run. I am of opinion that this is wrong: "receiving a proof" means receiving it from the creditor, and is a technical expression used for fixing the date on which a creditor is said to have proved. This established, the rest follows easily. The Official Receiver and trustee are used in the alternative in this subsection as throughout the Ordinance; either of them may receive proofs, and thereupon within 14 days, may do what the subsection enables them to do. Some proofs were received by the Official Receiver, and some by the trustee; and in respect of the proofs received by them respectively, either of them might have called on the creditors for further evidence, and either of them might admit or reject. There is nothing in the language of the subsection which authorises the trustee to whom proofs admitted by the Official Receiver have been passed on, to act as a sort of Court of Appeal from the Official Receiver, and call for further evidence to substantiate them for the simple reason that the period has gone by. And so far as the trustee is concerned there is no "reception of proof" by him from which the time can run. When once the Official Receiver has admitted a proof the simple powers of the two officers are exhausted. I accept Sir H. Berkeley's final argument in reply to Mr. Slade, that where a trustee has been appointed, he is the successor in title of the Official Receiver; but that makes the point plain, for a successor in title cannot exercise a second time rights which his predecessor in title has already exercised. And the same argument must apply to the power of the Court to extend the time; to extend the time to do what? To admit, or to reject, or to require further evidence. I do not think either of the officers, having exercised their power of admitting or rejecting a proof, could then come to the Court to extend the time—i.e. to extend the time to do a second time what they had done, or failed to do, once already. There must be some limit. For the benefit of the creditors generally, the Official Receiver or the trustee is given a right of exercising a strict supervision over the claims of any individual creditors; but when once this supervision has been exercised the individual creditor is entitled to some protection also. His position cannot be affected vis a vis the officers who are carrying out the Bankruptcy proceedings by the fact that there has been a change in the officer, and a new brain has been brought to bear upon the investigation. If a new Official Receiver had been appointed, could he revise his predecessor's action? Undoubtedly not. Nor can a trustee who succeeds to the business of carrying on the bankruptcy. I have purposely omitted any reference to the English practice which is more elaborately defined, because I think the meaning of the sub-section is clear. But I think that the interpretation I have given brings the Colonial procedure into line with the home practice. But the question of interpretation settled, does it follow that the claims of creditors cannot be investigated, and further evidence to substantiate them not be required? By no means; but the duty of doing this then lies with the Court, which may

be set in motion by the Official Receiver, or if he has passed on his functions, by the trustee. The English cases which deal with this branch of the case seem to be clear that when the powers of the Official Receiver or the trustee under the section have been exhausted, the application must be to the Court to expunge, and that there is no limit to the time during which this may be done. I shall treat the motion as if it were such an application. It will be advisable for the trustee to consider as to which of the claims he thinks it expedient to press the motion. I shall deal with the question of costs hereafter. In reply to Sir Henry Berkeley, the Chief Justice said he would not deal with the question of costs until the whole action had been disposed of. With regard to Chan On's claim of \$62,000, the matter could be brought up with Chan On bringing an action against the trustee to recover. Legal argument followed, at the close of which His Lordship said he would reserve his decision on the points raised. APPLICATION TO DISCLAIM. Another motion in the proceedings about the bankruptcy of Chung Shun Koo was made by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who applied to disclaim the least made between the debtor and the Hongkong Land Investment Company, lessors. Mr. H. E. Pollock appeared for the Company. Sir Henry Berkeley said the lease was made on the 14th June, 1895. It was to take effect on 1st February, 1906, and was for ten years. The lease was adjudicated bankrupt on 13th September, 1906, and Mr. Lowe was appointed trustee on the same day. Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon were employed by Mr. Lowe as his solicitors, and at that time the firm were also solicitors to the Land Investment Company. On the day after his appointment as trustee Mr. Lowe went to see his solicitors and informed them that he desired to disclaim this claim from the Land Investment Company and instructed them to give notice to the company, and apply to the Court. The same day Mr. Deacon told Mr. Lowe that he had done as instructed and that the Secretary agreed that, pending any application to the Court for leave to disclaim, the Company would continue to hold the property, the nature of their holding to depend on the decision of the Court. The importance of that was that the Company had written to the debtor that they would not be ready till August, and an arrangement was made that rent should become due from 1st October. Mr. Lowe wrote reminding Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon that through them he had given the Company notice, because in the meantime questions had arisen as to the notice. He was now going to ask the Court that in giving leave to disclaim, leave should have effect as from 30th September because, had the Land Investment Company been told at the first they would not recognise the disclaimer, the lease had been in existence since June, 1905, and by the agreement made payment was not commenced until 1st October, 1906; the trustee wished to disclaim from the 30th September, because by the terms of the lease the money was to be paid in advance. The trustee informed the Company that they were going to disclaim before that time. The lease ought to be disclaimed and \$75 ought to be paid by the Land Investment Co. into a general fund, leaving the Company to make a claim to prove in bankruptcy for any loss they may have sustained by reason of the disclaimer. Proceeding, he remarked that the fact of Mr. Deacon going for both parties was of considerable importance, because notice to the solicitor was notice to the client. If the Land Investment Company chose to employ the same solicitor as the trustee, and if the trustee did likewise, then each was bound by the notice given to the solicitor for the parties to communicate to them. On the facts disclosed the trustee need not come before his Lordship at all for leave. The notice given by the trustee through the solicitors on the 14th September was effective notice, and the Land Investment Company not having within seven days of the notice, given notice of their intention. Admittedly the notice was a verbal one, but the party receiving it having accepted it, a verbal notice was sufficient. Continuing, he said that the sum of \$7,250 was deposited by way of security with the Land Investment Company, but as the debtor never went into occupation of the premises, and as the trustee gave a disclaimer which was accepted by the Land Investment Company and on which the trustee had acted, he asked the Court that the disclaimer must take effect as a matter of good faith. Mr. Pollock submitted that the bankruptcy rule referred to by his learned friend was not in force in the Colony. He referred to section 71 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance and contended that from the wording of that section it was clear that the intention of the Legislature was to make such parts of the Code of Civil Procedure as related to particular enforcing judgments of the Court, or matters of that nature, applicable in bankruptcy, but they did nothing to bring into force in this Colony any rules as to matters already dealt with by the provisions of the Ordinance.

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Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [116]

His Lordship—It seems to me rather an extension of language to say, where the Bankruptcy Ordinance says, the rules of the Court are to apply, for when you turn to the rules of the Court you find another section which says some other rule apply.

Mr. Pollock—I was going to submit that to your Lordship. One wouldn't call bankruptcy rules operating under the Home Act rules of Civil Procedure.

His Lordship—The difficulty I feel about the same thing is that if I agree to this amount going in, the whole must go in at once. Mr. Pollock—I submit that sections 3 and 4 don't carry the matter any further. Section 4 clearly refers to ordinary practice in the Civil Procedure of Courts.

His Lordship—Has the point ever been decided?

Mr. Pollock—I'm not aware that it has. Sir Henry—I don't know that it has ever been raised before.

His Lordship—I must consider it. Mr. Pollock thought he would be able to show very strong reason for not applying the rules in this case. He asked his Lordship to compare subsection 3, section 43 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance and subsection 3, section 55 of the English Act of 1883, and said it was a general rule in the interpretation of statutes that where one section was copied from another, and where certain omissions were found, it was to be presumed that such omissions were the two important omissions in these sections and submitted that these words were deliberately omitted by the Legislature with an object. Further, he submitted that there was no possibility of an effective disclaimer being made without the leave of the Court having first been obtained. The only disclaimer that could have any binding effect was one properly made under the Ordinance. He also contended that rents should be allowed his clients from October 1st to date, and that they were entitled to keep the bankruptcy open until the lease expired.

His Lordship—Keep it open for 10 years?

Sir Henry—Supposing it was a 999 years' lease?

Mr. Pollock—Technically, we could keep it open, but in such a case it would be a matter of arrangement.

Sir Henry contended, in view of authorities he quoted, that a security was not liable for any claim after the termination of the lease. Regarding the re-letting of the premises by the Land Investment Co., it seemed inconsistent that they should regard themselves as agents for his client.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT. The case was concluded in which Cheung Lai claimed from Cheung Tsui the sum of \$1,000 damages for false imprisonment.

Mr. E. P. H. Laug (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) for defendant.

His Lordship held that the claim should have been for malicious prosecution, not false imprisonment, and dismissed the action.

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Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2195]

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HO FOOK otherwise HO CHAK-SANG.
HO KONG TONG otherwise HO TAI-SANG.
LO CHEUNG-SHIU otherwise LO SAI-KI.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2195]

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Goods at present in the custody of the above named Company will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, at the Kowloon Godowns, on MONDAY, 3rd December, 1906, at 11 a.m., unless the same are previously taken delivery of and the charges due in respect thereof paid.

1 BOILER and FITTINGS, ex s.s. "Hecaton" stored for account of the Lin Cheong Coal Mining Co., under Godown Warrant No. 77371.

G.G. 6 Cases PROVISIONS ex "SAXONIA" arrived 8/3/04.

J.C.S. 27 Cases CEREALS SALT ex "JAVA" arrived 21/7/04.

9 Cases AERATED WATERS ex "KINTUCK" arrived 3/12/04.

G & Co. 4 Cases VERMOUTH ex "P. R. LUTFOLD" arrived 1/3/05.

30 Cases WINE ex "SOCOTRA" arrived 24/4/05.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2196]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN".

Captain J. S. Reach will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th December, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPEL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2197]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. Victoria.

From Australia, &c., ex s.s. Britannia.

From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. & B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [1]

NOTICE.

WE have Established Ourselves To-day under the Firm Name

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER, Hongkong, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and ENGINEERING AGENTS.

T. P. ULDERUP, C. SCHLUTER.

Office 1 & 2, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1919]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

PUBLIC AUCTION OF JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS AND EMBROIDERIES.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER, 1906,

Commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A FINE COLLECTION OF

JAPANESE EMBROIDERIES AND FINE ART CURIOS,

Comprising:—SILK EMBROIDERED WALL HANGINGS, DRAPERIES, KIMONOS and CUSHION COVERS, CUP VELVET and HAND PAINTED HANGINGS, RARE and ARTISTIC SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS and PLATES, GOLD CLOISONNE and BRONZE WARES, HANDSOMELY CARVED IVORY GROUPS and FIGURES, GOLD and SILVER INLAID DAMASCENE WARE, etc., etc.

On View from TUESDAY, the 4th December. Catalogues on Application.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [2192]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 30th Nov., 1906, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,

And

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 1st December, 1906, commencing at 11 a.m.,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (near ACCOUNT OF THE COMMERCE),

(Removed from FAIRHALL & Co's)

A QUANTITY OF DRESS MATERIAL, CHIFFONS, VEILINGS, SILKS, SATINS, BROCADES, LACE ROBES, SILK BLOUSES, LACE TRIMMINGS and INSERTIONS, LACE SCARVES, FUR ROASTS, LACE COLLARS and STOCKS, CASHMERE HOSE, GLOVES, CORSETS, &c., &c., &c.

Also

A Selection of MANIFLES and COATS, (slightly damaged by water).

Terms:—As Customary.

Cash on Delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2193]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE COMMERCE,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 30th November, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., at their

SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Lee House Street),

SUNDAY, VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

TEAKWOOD WARDROBES and SIDE-BOARDS with BEVELLED GLASS,

TEAKWOOD BOOK CASE, TABLES, MIRRORS, CHAIRS, SILK TAPESTRY COVERED SOFA and CHAIRS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, PICTURES, &c., &c., &c.

Also

A Large Assortment of CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.

And

One SEMI-GRAND and One COTTAGE PIANO.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [2179]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

STEAM LAUNCH, 15 Tons Register Net, 50 feet long, Built in 1905.

For Particulars, apply to—

ATAKA & Co., 1st Floor of Chatered Bank.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1906. [2158]

FOR SALE.

3 WOODEN LIGHTERS,

Length 80' 0"

Breadth 24' 0"

Depth 5' 6"

Capacity 320 tons.

Complete for delivery within 5 weeks from this date.

Plan, Specification and Particulars from C. E. WARREN & Co., 30, Des Vaux Road, Central, and HOO CHEONG WO & Co., 51 & 52, Connaught Road, Central.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1906. [2049]

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

STEAM LAUNCH 14 Tons Registered 62 feet long, in Very Good Condition.

Apply to—CARLOWITZ & Co. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [2027]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

ST. ANDREW'S STAKES to be run for TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 1st Dec., 1906. Open to all Subscription Grifins of this Season 1906-7. Distance Half a mile, weight 10 Stone, 7 lbs. Native Riders allowed. Entrance Fee \$10 to go to the Winner. Second Pony to save his stake. The Saddle Bell will be rung at 7 o'clock a.m. and the Race will be started at 7.30.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [2183]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS desirous of renting accommodation at the RACE COURSE for the Current Season will oblige by applying to the Undersigned before FRIDAY, 30th inst.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 21st November, 1906. [2183]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1906, of FORTY CENTS per Share, will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, on and after WEDNESDAY, 28th November, 1906, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office.

The Dividend will also be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on and after the same date.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th instant and FRIDAY, the 30th instant, both days inclusive, during which period NO TRANSFER OF SHARES will be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906. [2153]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4680 for TWENTY-FIVE SHARES numbered 150,026 to 150,050, Fully-Paid-Up, standing in the name of BENJAMIN JAMIN ROBERT BRANCH of Hongkong, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company before the 3rd December, 1906, a Duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [2033]

"SAM CHAR" MINE, KWONGSI PROVINCE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency CHEONG, who in the past eighteen months has expended about \$10,000 on the mine and other works in connection with the above-named SAM CHAR MINE in the Kwan Yui district of the Province of Kwangsi, and had several times by advertisement in the newspapers publicly invited offers for the property and all the rights therein, has Resigned the management and transferred all rights and interests in the above-named Mine to MESSRS. CHAN CHIT TING and HO SEE KI and others who are willing to provide the necessary Capital for the Working of the Mine. Twelve regulations for such transfer have already been drawn up and mutually signed by the above-named Parties.

It is HEREBY FURTHER NOTIFIED that the Members of the Directors, Committee and the Shareholders in the WAI HING and PO HING Companies by whom the Mine has successfully been worked, may inspect the regulations and all other particulars of the transfer on application to the Yu Wo Fat Firm, No. 237, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong, or to the CANTON-AMOI RAILWAY OFFICE, in Tsing Hoi Moon Street, Canton, on any day prior to the 22nd day of this Moon, on which date the New Company will assume the management of the said Mine, and no claims and objections on the part of parties interested in the above-named WAI HING and PO HING Companies can thereafter be entertained.

Signed on behalf of the Shareholders, PO HING COMPANY.

The 8th day of the 10th Moon, 32nd year of Kwongsi.

2170

TO LET

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

No. 2, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE, FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [1524]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD, Ground Floor, lately vacated by Madam Jay, suitable for Banking or other Offices, including a Strong room and out-houses.

No. 5, PEDDER'S HILL, a 5-Roomed Dwelling House with out-houses.

No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, "VICTORIA BUILDINGS" 2nd Floor, suitable for Office.

No. 1, ROBINSON ROAD, "FAIRVIEW," consisting of Six Rooms, very pleasantly situated, with large Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th November, 1906. [2060]

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on Praya East near East Point.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. Hongkong, 27th November, 1906. [2163]

TO LET

NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD, Ground Floor, lately vacated by Madam Jay, suitable for Banking or other Offices, including a Strong room and out-houses.

No. 5, PEDDER'S HILL, a 5-Roomed Dwelling House with out-houses.

No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, "VICTORIA BUILDINGS" 2nd Floor, suitable for Office.

No. 1, ROBINSON ROAD, "FAIRVIEW," consisting of Six Rooms, very pleasantly situated, with large Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th November, 1906. [2060]

TO LET

TO LET.

"DURBAR HOUSE" in CAMERON ROAD, Kowloon. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—SPANISH PROCURATION, Hongkong, 11th October, 1906. [1932]

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN at East Point close to the Water suitable for the storage of any Cargo.

Floor Area 5,100 square feet.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. Hongkong, 16th October, 1906. [1922]

TO LET.

FURNISHED BEDROOM and Board for Single Gentleman with an English Family in Private House on the Upper Levels.

Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 27th November, 1906. [2163]

TO LET.

(EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART).

"THE ACACIAS" and "THE GROVE," having 26 Rooms, with detached Out-Houses and Kitchens, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon.

Well ventilated, with Electric Lights and Bells completely installed.

Apply to—E. M. HAZELAND, No. 35, Queen's Road Central, or to WING-ON, Contractor, No. 31, Dagular Street.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [1436]

TO LET.

"BROCKHURST" PEAK.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House or Club.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK.

No. 7, DES VEAUX VILLAS, PEAK.

No. 4, CONDUIT ROAD.

No. 3, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

No. 73, WYNDHAM STREET.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Calhoun MacGregor).

No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Rooms on Front Part, Top Floor, (over Aches).

BEILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, NEW HOUSE on Mount Kellett, Five Rooms, on Rural Building Lot No. 117.

Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [2028]

TO LET—AT KOWLOON.

NO. 3, LYEMOON VILLAS, A Five-Roomed House with joint use of Tennis Court. Possession from 15th November next.

Apply to—"LYEMOON," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1927]

TO LET ON LEASE.

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE.

Apply to—ABRAHAM V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1967]

TO LET.

NO. 52, CAINE ROAD.

4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.

No. 18, McDONNELL ROAD, "TANG YUK."

Apply to—SAM WANG CO. LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [2047]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

SEMI-DETACHED BUNGALOW (Sir C. P. Chater's), Robinson Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. 501

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [80]

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st January, 1907.

A NINE-ROOMED HOUSE with Office and Godown, on the British Concession, (Shamshin-Canton).

Apply to—"D," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Canton, 3rd November, 1905. 2937

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the Annex, from date; suitable for Offices. Anyone disposed to offer for the same please apply to—C. H. GRACE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906. [1156]

TO LET.

INTIMATION.

S. MOUTRIE
& CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

BABY GRANDS

BY
RACHELS,
PLEYEL,
AND
ROSENKRANZ.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH, QUALITY OF TONE, AND DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS ARE UNRIVALLED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST PERIOD OF TWO YEARS GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.,
York Building, Chater Road,
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [527]HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,
Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account
Sales rendered and settlement effected
promptly. No. 84, Queen's Road
Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen Equal to Home
work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware
Merchants. Wholesale and Retail
Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry.
Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, Hing Leong Street
(1st Street West of Central
Market), Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateur; No. 84, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishman

TYPEWRITERS.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO,
Typewriting Work Undertaken. Cleaned,
Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate.
(date of the Hongkong Typewriting
Bureau) 84, Queen's Road Central
(First-floor).

WINE MERCHANTS.

GREGOR & CO.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.
19, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [45]

A. LING & CO.

FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and POORHONG
LAQUERED WARE.
58, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903 [2051]LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
COME AND SEE OUR FINE ASSORTMENT OF
TOYS TOYS TOYS.
Do not lose this Golden Opportunity!
Best Goods, Cheapest Prices.
H. HIPPTOLA & CO.,
13 and 15, D'Agular Street,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1905. [2161]

KWONG TAI LOY.

EASTERN FURNITURE, BAMBOO BLINDS,
TIENSHIN CARPETS,
JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI SUN BLINDS,
MATTING of all Colours and
JAPANESE GOODS of all Descriptions.
No. 16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG. [2188]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT
No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable
for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONT. DEEP WATER.Also FOR SALE,
Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 33
on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA
43,000 SQUARE FT. 99 YEARS LEASE.
For Particulars, apply—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1906. [153]

INSURANCES

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITEDTHE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current
rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [29]

NORTH BRITISH AND MEROAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1905
£17,837,119.I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FINE FUNDS... 3,386,720 19 8The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. [1349]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [311]

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF HAMBURG.THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. [1585]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"CLAYWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [1751]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

A GENTLEMAN can have BOARD AND
RESIDENCE in an English Family
on the Central Lower Level, Large House with
Full View of the Harbour.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [2177]FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND RESIDENCE
AT
"BRAESIDE."A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
RESIDENCE standing in its own
grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and
Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well
Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine
View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.
Apply to—
Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road
(late of "Thang Yuen").
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [43]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

OFFERED in WELL APPOINTED
HOUSE, Fine View, every Comfort,
Large Verandah Upper Level.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1338]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, January to June
1906. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office
Hongkong 27th July, 1906Cunliffe, The Pioneer Export
Russell & Co.10 & 12, Place de la Bourse,
SECURITIES issued by PARIS
European Gov'ts and WHITE FOR
Municipalities offering
prospects of immense returns. PAMPHLETS
To be purchased for cash or on the
"Times" system of monthly payments.CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest-established
firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the
world, offer advantages absolutely un-
obtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed.
Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted
on Premium Bonds. Services continue until
last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

BETTER THAN COPAIBA

MATICO

GRIMAULT & CO. CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico
as the most active and at the same time the most
immediate remedy in the treatment of Acute and
Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copiba,
do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the chronic cases

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTESFor Asthmatic people who suffer from
OPPRESSION in Breathing, HOARSENESS,
and BRONCHITIS, ISCHAEMIA, and DIFFICULTY
in EXPIRATION.Grimault's Cigarettes render the respira-
tion easier, soothe the paroxysms, and
remove the feeling of tightness across
the chest.GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTESFor Asthmatic people who suffer from
OPPRESSION in Breathing, HOARSENESS,
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in EXPIRATION.Grimault's Cigarettes render the respira-
tion easier, soothe the paroxysms, and
remove the feeling of tightness across
the chest.GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Nov. 1st Mr. Ross
asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
whether the Chinese Government had cancelled
or amended its edict introducing certain changes
into the administration of the Chinese Customs.Sir E. Grey.—The reply to the hon. member's
inquiry is in the negative. I would also refer
him to my replies of the 25th and 28th ult.
relative to the edict of May 9th, to the effect that
the edict has not hitherto changed the
administration by Sir E. Hart.Mr. Ross asked the Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs whether any information had
been received of the increase of piracy in the
Canton Delta; and, if so, whether any action is
contemplated in order to the protection of
commerce in these waters.Mr. Grey.—Reports of several cases of
piracy and attempted piracy in the Canton
Delta have lately been received by His Majesty's
Government. His Majesty's Ministers at
Peking have been authorized to make representa-
tions to the Chinese Government, with a view
to the adoption of measures for the suppression
of these outrages, and to the better policing of
the waterways.Mr. Harjo (Londonderry, N.), on behalf of
Mr. T. L. Corbett (Down, N.), asked the Secre-
tary for India what steps the Government had
taken to carry out the unanimous resolution of
the House of Commons in favour of the aboli-
tion of the opium traffic between India and China.Mr. Morley.—The hon. member is no doubt
aware that the Chinese Government are under
obligations to the Chinese Government, and are
endeavouring to bring about a cessation of the
traffic for restricting the cultivation, import, and
consumption of opium. His Majesty's Government
have not received any communication on the
subject from the Chinese Government, but, as I
have already stated, they are prepared, when
specific proposals are put before them by that
Government, to consider them in a sympathetic
spirit, and his Majesty's Ministers have been in-
structed to make a communication to this effect
to the Chinese Government.In reply to Mr. Ross, who asked whether the
Government of China has authorized the second
issue of bonds or provided funds for the con-
struction of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway
according to the agreement concluded in 1903,
and whether the concession for the Su-chau-
Hang-chau-Ning-po Railway given granted, and
subsequently cancelled, has or has not been
officially confirmed so as to provide a junction
with the railway the Government of Hongkong
is constructing to the Kien-lung frontier, Sir E.
Grey says.—The Chinese Government have not
yet authorized the issue of bonds, nor have they
themselves provided funds for the completion of
the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. We have, how-
ever, received repeated assurances from them
that funds will be provided in one or other of
these ways in time to prevent suspension of
work on the railway, and his Majesty's Govern-
ment are following the matter with attention.
The negotiations for the final agreement for the
Su-chau-Hang-chau-Ning-po Railway have been
deferred until the conclusion of the negotiations
in regard to the final agreement for the Canton-
Kien-lung Railway, which are now proceeding.

MARITIME INSURANCE.

Before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., in the
City of London Court, East India Chamber, on
Philippine, E.C., and the Canton Insurance
Company (Limited), of Cornhill, E.C., for damage
done to goods during transit from Antwerp
to London. The plaintiffs, in the course of
their business, bought goods in Antwerp,
and as they were to be sent to London they
effected a policy of marine insurance with
the defendants. The goods in question were
lost if any occurred. According to the
plaintiffs, the goods were damaged on the
voyage and the present claim was made.
A clean bill of lading was given at Antwerp.
Mr. Crawford and Mr. Henn-Collins, for the
defendant company, said that was often done,
even when cargo was not in good condition,
when the shipowners were indemnified against
liability. The goods in question must
have been damaged before they were put in the
ship. The plaintiffs said they were only bring-
ing the case because of its importance to the
whole commercial and maritime insurance
world. Mr. Crawford said they too were
contesting the case because of its impor-
tance, as insurance companies were con-
tinually having such claims. If the barrels
containing the goods were good they would not
have leaked. Judge Lumley Smith.—Then
what is the good of this insurance? If it is a
good case then it does not leak, and if it leaks
you say it is a bad case. According to that
the insurance is useless. The plaintiffs said
they had never known an insurance company to
contest such a claim when a clean bill of lading
was given. Judge Lumley Smith said that bills
of lading were not necessarily conclusive, and
the evidence had been brought from Antwerp
to prove the state the goods were in when
shipped. He did not suppose there was any
great craving on the part of the crew for the
costly oil which the barrels contained. He
found for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed
and gave costs on the higher scale, as the case
was important.BRITISH TRADE INTERESTS IN
CHINA JEOPARDISED BY
JAPANESE METHODS.In the course of a report on the efforts of the
Japanese merchants to secure the local cotton
goods trade, the American Consul-General at
Tientsin expresses the opinion that Japan's
entrance into the piece-goods markets and the
increase in her sales have been entirely a matter
of the price of her products, for he considers
their quality is in no way comparable with the
English and American goods; her ability to
make further gains will rest upon the advan-
tages of her proximity to the market and her
plentiful supply of cheap labour. That a signifi-
cant trend is to be observed in the steady rise
in the prices of Japanese goods during the later
years of the past decade. Take, for example,
the T-shirts, which in 1899 and 1900 were
1896, 2.32 in 1900, and 3.84 in 1902.One way in which the Japanese are going to
secure and hold an appreciable element of the
Chinese trade, the report continues, is through
their ability to come here and open retail stores
on an equal competitive basis with the Chinese
themselves. Such they are now doing in
Tientsin, and with their high sense of what
appeals to the eye they are generally able to
make their displays much more attractive to the
purchasers than are the native merchants.
Moreover, they have among their household
supplies many small articles which should
gradually win their way into the Chinese
domestic economy, and which can be laid down
here at prices well within the range of their
purchasing power. These sales will help to give
stability to their business, and will tend to
introduction of other goods that compete with
Western exporters. This participation in the
retail trade, as well as the general commercial
progress, accounts very largely for the boom in
building and in general development which is
now so evident in the Japanese concession.One very important item of the Japanese
trade does not appear under a separate heading
in the customs figures. It is their timber.
Already this year 20 steamers have come laden
entirely with logs, railroad ties, and mine poles,
which Hokkaido, the most northern of the large
Japanese islands, floats down her streams to
supply the attractive market in this country,
which has used up its timber. An idea of the
relative importance of this trade is evident by
the fact that 14 of these steamers, whose
accounts were closed before July 1st, paid duties
aggregating 20,627 taels, or more than one-eighth
of all the duties, import, export, coast trade, and
tonnage duties credited to the Japanese flag
during the six months. Almost daily lighters
may be seen unloading their cargoes along the
Japanese waterfront into junks or forming
rafts for transportation inland, while conside-
rable quantities are also landed for local con-
sumption.—Commercial Intelligence.

JAPANESE CAUTION IN FINANCE.

Mr. K. Takahashi, the Japanese Financial
Commissioner, in an interview with a repre-
sentative of Reuters Agency, said: "First it must
be said that the keynote of our policy is caution
in the matter of finance. We are not going to
repeat the mistakes we made after the war with
China of embarking upon fresh undertakings
involving the outlay of large capital, thought-
lessly or carelessly. Therefore the main
object to-day is rather to consolidate and amal-
gamate existing interests and industries than to
embark upon fresh ventures. In industrial
undertakings great development is taking place.
Cotton mills, forestry, the expansion of the
sugar refineries, the better employment of
Japan's vast resources in the matter of water
power—these are all well to the fore just now,
and are attracting general attention. The ques-
tion of electric traction in the various towns is
also being carefully considered. With regard
to the employment of foreign capital in Japan,
one of the drawbacks is the presence in this
country of many so-called syndicates or capita-
lists, who soon prove to be neither the one nor
the other, but are in reality merely contract
seekers anxious to get their commission. The
present bank rate in London, New York, and
elsewhere is so high that the Japanese find
it is less trouble and cheaper to get money
for their various requirements. The ex-
penses for the issue of debentures, moreover, are
much less in Japan, where the banks charge from
one-half to one per cent, while here four to five
per cent, or even more, is charged for industrial
debentures. An interesting change that is tak-
ing place in our home business system no doubt
seriously affects the local foreign merchants.
Their business is being curtailed by the fact
that the Japanese are now dealing directly with
foreign firms, giving and receiving their orders
at first hand. The same thing is happening in
China, and instead of Manchurian merchants
paying commission to foreign houses in
Nankow or Shanghai they now place their
orders direct. This is an increasing tendency.
With reference to the next Budget it is certain
that no extra taxation or new loans will be
necessary." When questioned with regard to
the conversion loan which he came to England
to arrange, Mr. Takahashi said: "That is
another matter, but the present condition of
the money market justifies its postponement
for the present."

CHEAPER COTTON.

LANCASHIRE'S INVESTIGATION IN THE
UNITED STATES.An investigation of great importance to the
Lancashire cotton industry and, therefore, to
the whole commerce of the Empire, has just
been completed by a commission sent to the
United States to study the problems of cotton
supply. The Commission was sent out by a
number of the leading Lancashire firms, with
instructions to ascertain the cost of growing
cotton, the economic conditions under which it
is produced, and to investigate the methods of
ginning, baling, handling, marketing, and
transport. The Commissioners made their
observations in a region covering 750,000 square
miles, in which the climate, soil and conditions
vary greatly and the information they obtained
is of the greatest value. In forwarding
a copy of the report, Mr. C. W. Macara,
the chairman of the promoters and of the
Federation of Lancashire Cotton
Spinners, says the inquiry was not antagonistic
to the movement of the British Cotton-Growing
Association, which they enthusiastically
support. The report states that in the southern
portion of the United States there is enough
suitable land to produce cotton to supply the
world's requirements for some time. For
cotton alone Europe pays the Southern planters
a million dollars a day, and while the cost of
manufacturing the fibre has been enormously
reduced during the last fifty years, the cost of
protecting it has not altered, due mainly
to the scarcity of labour, especially at
picking time. Returns made by 8 of
farmers gave the cost of raising cotton as four
and a half cents a pound where a bale was
obtained, seven cents where half a bale, nine
cents where one-third of a bale, twelve cents
where a quarter of a bale, and as much as thirty-
two cents where only one-tenth of a bale
was raised.But the Commission is of opinion
that under average conditions of weather, and
with scientific methods of cultivation, one bale
per acre should be obtained. Besides the
reduction in cost obtained by a large yield
per acre, there are undoubtedly great economies
to be effected in ginning, baling and transport.
If a plantation could be run under spinners'
orders, they could have the cotton ginned and
baled in a manner which could not fail to have
a salutary effect on the general level of efficiency,
which, in these respects, is, as is well known,
lamentably low. On the subject of baling cotton,
the Commission quote with approval the opinion
of an American judge that the American cotton
bale is a "dirty, damaged, disreputable, water-
soaked, wasteful, slovenly, clumsy, highly-in-
convenient, turtle-backed package." They know
of no other article of commerce in any country
to which this description could be applied. The
market is in the hands of trusts, who are deaf
alike to reason and remonstrance. They saw
hundreds of bales, valued at £50 to £60 per ton,
in all sorts of exposed positions, and learned
that occasionally, during journeys by rail, horse
cargoes are turned upon the bales, owing to the
fact that they will fire by sparks from the
engine. The economy to be effected in
handling American cotton by having a bale of
40 lb density wrapped in a proper manner
would be enormous. Assuming the number
of American bales imported into England to
be 4,000,000 per annum the sea freight
30 cents per 100 lbs, and the rate of exchange
\$100 = £21, England would pay
£21,000,000 a year for sea freight for cotton
alone, an amount that might eventually be
reduced by at least £5,000,000. A con-
siderable saving might also be effected
in the railway charges, from the field to
the port. Other economies would follow
the reduction of the bulk of the bales,
providing a saving of an eighth of a penny a
pound on the cotton all round. In concluding
their report the commission say: "We believe
that the growth of their raw material by
English spinners cannot be regarded as haz-
ardous, provided that a competent manager be
appointed, and sufficient labour obtained. We
consider that these matters can be satisfactorily
arranged, and that, taking into account
the present price of cotton, this is an
exceptionally favourable opportunity for
commencing such an undertaking. We
strongly urge that a committee should be
appointed at once to consider the advisability
of buying land."Since the report has been in the hands
of the promoters of the Commission, they
have been joined by other firms, and all have
been so impressed by the value of the infor-
mation obtained that they have decided to send out
another Commission to the American cotton
fields. This second Commission, which is
invested with further powers, will sail in a few
days, and it will have opportunities of witness-
ing the picking of the cotton.—Daily Chronicle.

PEDESTRIANISM AND NATURE.

In order to puncture the "nature-loving"
theory of walking, let us suppose two ordinary
men tramping along a dusty country road.
With each footstep we shall expect some
delicious exclamation, as Nature presents her-
self in her exuberant beauty to be admired
admirers. Let us play the part of eavesdroppers
for a while, and learn from others to appreciate
what we by ourselves fail even to comprehend.
Time—
"How far have we got to go yet? I am
sick of this cursed walk."
"Five miles."
"Five miles, and not a place in sight where a
man can even get a drink of water. Why you
took me this idiotic way I can't imagine."
"Well, you can thank your stars that your
feet aren't all blisters like mine. I don't see
what you've got to grumble at."
Both talk in silence for a time.
"I say, do you remember that lunch we had
at—?"
"Rather, and do you remember the oyster?"
"Do I remember? My dear good man, I
couldn't forget it if I tried. It was a poem, a
fairly tale, a—"
He goes off into a rhapsody which lasts
through the best part of the mile.
"Well, then in less than an hour I promise
you that softness oyster."
After lunch two hours later—
"Well, well, you can say what you please about
golf, or cricket, or any other game you like.
All I say is, there is nothing that can come up
to a real, good, old-fashioned country walk.
What do you say, old man?" "Rather. What
time did the waiter say we could get a train
back?"

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The C.P.R. ste. Empress of China left Van-
couver on Tuesday, the 27th Nov. p.m., for
Hongkong via the usual ports of call.How to be BEAUTIFUL—Keep your com-
plexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charming, Lait
Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre
Charmante will enable you to do it. Her
Specialties for the Skin are the study of a
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents,
London. [731]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

Captain Haase, having arrived Consignees of
Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading for countersignature by the Under-
signed and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before To-day.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the hazardous and/or extra haz-
ardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 30th Nov. will be subject
to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 29th Nov., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1906. [2154]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON
AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

Captain W. T. Hall, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 2nd Dec. will be subject
to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 3rd Dec., at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [2171]

S.S. "POLYNESIEN,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, via
Malapan and Ceylon, from Havre
via s.s. Malapan, from Bordeaux via s.s.
Ville de Marseille, in connection with the
Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods,
with the exception of Opium, Treasures and
Valuables, are being landed and stored at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra haz-
ardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained immediately after
landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before 2 p.m., To-day, requesting it to be
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after
Monday, the 3rd Dec., at Noon, will be subject
to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 3rd Dec., or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on
Monday, the 3rd Dec., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1906. [2]

FROM NEW YORK, ADEEN AND

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	{ DELHI Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. }	About 30th November	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c. via usual ports	MALTA Capt. R. A. Peters	Noon, 1st December	See Special of Call.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	SUMATRA Capt. E. W. Bruce	About 5th December	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 8th December	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"KALGAN"	On 1st December.	
SHANGHAI, ZANBAO, FORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"HANGCHOW"	On 3rd December.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 5th December.	
SHANGHAI	"NANCHANG"	On 5th December.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 5th December.	
	"CHANGSHA"	On 13th December.	

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMU via SWATOW AND AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. Ohta	SUNDAY, 2nd Dec. at DAYLIGHT.
† SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. Suroga	SUNDAY, 2nd Dec. at DAYLIGHT.
* ANPING via SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. S. Ito	TUESDAY, 4th Dec. at DAYLIGHT.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[14]

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP "MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON
SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second SALOON,
To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

[1889]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGETAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
BUELOW	1906
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 5th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 19th December
SEYDLITZ	2nd January
PRINZ HEINRICH	16th January
GRUBENAU	30th January
PREUSSEN	13th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 27th February
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 13th March
ZIEFEN	WEDNESDAY 27th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 10th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 24th April
	5th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of DECEMBER, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship
"BUELOW," Captain Forster, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd Dec. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 4th Dec. and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 4th Dec.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	\$61 0 0	\$42 0 0	\$22 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
return	68 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same fares to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers'
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Colombo to London by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:
Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMER	TONNAGE	SAILING DATES
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3502 tons	TUESDAY 11th Dec.
SANDAKAN	1793 tons	TUESDAY 18th Jan.
MANILA	1790 tons	TUESDAY 5th Feb.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND,"
Captain Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50	\$30	\$20
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28	\$18	\$12
TO BRISBANE	\$20	\$12	\$8
TO SYDNEY	\$23	\$13	\$9
TO MELBOURNE	\$24	\$14	\$10
TO YOKOHAMA	\$24	\$14	\$10
TO KOBE	\$24	\$14	\$10
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$50	\$30	\$20
return	\$170	\$100	\$60

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 297 0 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 96 0 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the J.P.L. Co's steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co's steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" ... Wednesday, 5th Dec.

Kobe & YOKOHAMA "SEYDLITZ" ... Wednesday, 19th Dec.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co's steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,
T. K. & K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:

To London via Plymouth or Southampton 1st Class

To Bremen 2nd Class 63 0 0

To Paris via Cherbourg 65 0 0

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar 65 0 0

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the
day of payment.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

[5]

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 18TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

[1905]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IN THE "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel,
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER,
18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 20th Dec.	7th Jan.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 9th Jan.	2nd Feb.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	4th Feb.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,463	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	16th Feb.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,900	THURSDAY, 14th Feb.	4th Mar.
"ATHENIAN"	3,382	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb.	16th Mar.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon

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YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
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D. W. GRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
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TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of December	JAPAN	First half of December
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of December	JAVA PORTS	Second half of December
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN	First half of January

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